ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA AT HALIFAX.

THE DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCE AT VIENNA

RUMORS OF AN ARMISTICE.

Nothing Important from the Crimea

Improvement in the Markets.

CONSOLS QUOTED AT 91 7-8, Ac. &c..

HALIPAX, Jan. 30, 1855. The Royal Mail Steamship Africa, Captain Harrison, arrived here this forencon, with dates from Liverpool-down to eleven o'clock a. M. of the 20th inst.

The Africa sailed from here for Boston at one

o'clock r. M., with a southerly wind and fine weather, and will probably reach Boston about nine o'clock on

line, sailed from Havre on the morning of the 17th, and from Southampton on the afterneon of the same day,

direct for New York.

The steamship America, from Boston on the 3d inst. nad arrived out, and her advices had imparted a more buoyant tone to the Liverpool cotton market, and prices closed on the 19th at a slight advance over the rates current at the sailing of the Pacific. The sales of the & Lampriere quote New Orleans middling at 5 3-16d. per

pound.

The advices from Manchester denote no improvement

The previously reported decline in the breadstuff marovercome, and at the close on Friday figur showed an advance of 6d over the rates current on

Wheat was firm but not active at two pence per bushel

Indian corn had also slightly improved during the seek, and closed at an advance of sixpence per quarter. Consols closed at 91%.

scieive character had occurred before Sebastopol, and the state of affairs was wholly unchanged. Negotiations are still in progress, but nothing is cer-tainly known respecting them.

THE WAR.

PROGRESS OF THE NEGOTIATIONS. There is a remarkable scarcity of intelligence respect ing either the progress of the siege or the progress of megotiations for peace. The chief interest now centres in the proceedings of the Congress at Vienna. Hopes are entertained that the negotiations may lead to peace; but equally well grounded apprehensions prevail that the present negotiations will fail to re-establish peace, in which event, all concur that the war will assume a

net and English Ministers at Vienna have received the necessary powers to enable them to re-open negotiations. This intelligence is derived from a telegraphic despatch, dated Vienna, the 18th inst. Letters from that city inform us that the policy of the Allied Powers will be to retard negotiations, in the hope that in the meantime the fall of Sebastopol will happen, to

diffuence the decision of the Czar.
On the 10th or 11th inst. Prince Gortachakoff is under stood to have received written instructions from his government in regard to she pending negotiations. The exact contents are, of course, secret, but rumor from the Czar's readiness to exter into negotiations for an norable peace, and also his earnest desire to put an and to all present difficulties. It is also stated that the Austrian Minister expresses an earnest desire to see peace, but will, nevertheless, firmly insist upon the ce by Russia of such conditions as the welfare acceptance by Ruesia of such conditions as the welfare of Europe demands; but, it is adeed, Austria will hesi-tate to conclude an offensive alliance with England and France, until the latter powers shall have stated exactly

the nature of their demands.

As a set off against this statement, Count Buol, the Austrian minister, is reported to have declared at a com-plimentary dinner to the Ottoman Minister, that Ausris would fight side by side with England and France

against Russia.

Vienna lettere also boast of Austria's good faith and determination to proceed to hostilities.

Prussia, it will be remembered, has formally refusen to mobilise and place part of her army in Prussian Silesia to cover the left flank of the Austrian forces now in Gallieia, assigning as a reason her confidence in the pacific interactions of Russia.

cific intentions of Russia.

Prussia further accuses Austria of baving gone beyond the stiputstions of her convention with fruss'a, leasmuch as she has concluded separate treaties with other Powers, which virtually do away with that of April 20.

The object of Prussia is avident.

other Powers, which virtually do away with that of April 20.

The object of Prussia is evidently to prevent Austria from taking an active participation in the war.

Both frem Berkin and Vienna it is stated that great efforts are being made to obtain the consent of the Western Powers to an at mistice.

The Prussian Cabinet is urging, with peculiar earnestness, the necessity of suspening hostilities until the beligerents shall have pursued further the present endeavor to arrive at an understanding. These are mererumors, but nothing else is at present within the reach of the public.

An approaching Congress of Nations is more and more confidently talked of. The London Daily News says:—

"We may be induced to repose some confidence in the result of that Congress's cellberations if the United States are invited to take part in them, and accepts the invitation."

result of the Committee of the part in them, and accepts the invitation."

Sardinia is reported as being willing to undertake to send afteen thousand men, recruited from all fraly, to the aid of the allies in the East—the reason assigned being, that for want of an outside enterprise to capage their attention, the Italians are growing restless.

The Fenates of Hamburg and Lubec have issued an edict forbidding foreign enlistment, and it is expected that Bremen, Recklenburg-Schwerin and Strellitz, will also issue prohibitions of the same description. The army of Bavaria has almost completed its war complement.

Letters say that the Swedish army is immediately to be placed on a war footing by the addition of 59,000 Swedes, and 15,000 Norwegians.

AFFAIRS IN THE CRIMEA.

Affairs remain precisely as the were. The last dates are up to the 10th inst. Omar Pasha was on the 5th at the camp of the ailies, when measures were concerted between him and Lord Ragian, and General Caurobert, and on the 6th he returned to Varna. Reinforcements continue to reach the alies, and over three thousand of the French Imperial Guards and Roglish infantry are now at sea on their way to the Crimea.

Lord Raglam has sent to india for the 10th English

Hussars.
The Turks in the Crimes are to be made up to 50,000 perfore the end of January.
The Russian reinforcements are advancing by forced marches through Bessarabis.
The weather was frosty and the roads passible, although sow had fallen; but the frozen ground retarced the works of the besiegers.

We are without anything respecting the invasion of bobrudechs, excepting the following from the Wanderer,

of Vienna:—
The Russians crossed the Panube at Tultecha, and fa The Russians crossed the Danube at Tultacha, and fa-wored by the obscurity of the night, they reached the right bank in theic boats, and surprises one of the weak-est garrisons, and after making great carnage, recrossed the river laden with booty, and taking with them an un-her of princesex. There was considerable loss on the part of the Russians, as the Turks fought with desperate courage. Among the s'ain is a Pacha, but his name is not mentioned. The inhabitants of Tultsona field into the country with their wives and children, and did not rn again until long after the departure of the Rus

The Hamburg Wachrichton contains a telegraphic despatch from Varna, datel the lath, wherein it is said that Count Buol has addressed a note to Prince Gortschakoff, demanding an explain ion relative to the recrossing of the Danube by the Russian forces, and their occupation of Bobrudscha, and thence, as a matter of course, menacing Varna and its communications.

The Turkish force now in the Dobrudscha, is estimated at more than 20,000 men, mostly raw recruits, however,—the flower of Chaer's army raving gone to the Crimos, against which, it is said, Omar strongly protested, and still remains much dissatisfied.

It is auspected that the Austrian government was party to the craption at Dobrudscha, wishing to demonstrate thereby the necessity for an armstice.

THE BLACK SEA. Admiral Bruat telegraphs that on the fifth of January

snow had fallen heavily, but the weather since was clear with Northeasterly winds. The feets had sustained and damage.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS. The following are the latest items, collected from al

vailable sources:—
The English Consul had submitted to Prince Stirberg, a

The English Consul had submitted to Prince Stirberg, a note, calling upon him to repudiate the Russian Protectorate, by a public act. The French Consul will send the Hospodar a similar note.

The Opinion, of Turin, of the 15th inst., atates that the coparture of the Fledmontsas troops for the Crimea will take place on the 28th February. According to tha journal, the contingent is to consist of 20,000 men, 15,000 of whom will embark on that day, and the additional five thousand are from the reserve.

Private letters from Vienna say that Prince Gortachshoff has instructions to accept everything, and accete to all the allies may demand, except the reduction of the Russian feet and the occupation of the Russian territory.

the Russian fleet and the occupation of the Russian territory.

The Debats has an article in explanation, being that Piedmont has ascented to the treaty of the 19th of April, and not the treaty of December.

The closing prices for French funds were, for Three per Cents, 68.70. Four and a half der Cents, 26, and bank shares, 29.80.

Russia is also preparing for a spring campaign. Gen. Siewen is charged with the organization of a field army, having Mittau for headquarters.

Great Britain. Great Britain.

Richard Cobden addressed his constituents at Leets, stigmatizing the attack on Sebastopol as a colossal mistake, and that the main principle of the question should be now how to get out of it. Other speakers addressed the meeting almost unanimously in favor of the war.

Mr. Buchanan transacted business on the 16th inst.

Mr. Buchanan transacted business on the 16th inst., at the Foreign Office.

Maidous reports are in circulation that the government has offered Sir De Lacy Evans an appointment in India, so as to get rid of this contemplated disclosures in Parliament.

The 82d regiment embarked from Liverpool in the steamer Bahama, for the Crimea, seven hundred strong. Four hundred of the London dock laborers are sent to the Crimea to unload ships.

The fate of the British ship Bernice, missing sloce 1852, from Shanghai, is discovered. The Europeans on board having been murdered by the Lascar crew, and the ship burned. The assassins were captured and executed.

Frace.

Baring Brothers announce that they will repay English deposits on the French loan, the total amount of the loan being falsen in France. English applicants took six millions sterling, and the French eighty-saven million francs, and although the loan was but twenty millions sterling, one hundred and seventy-seven thousand persons have taken shares.

Fighteen hundred of the Imperial Guard were embarked at Marseilles on the 13th in steamers for the Crimea.

ed at Marseilles on the 13th in steamers for the Crimea.

Spain.

The new constitution was submitted on the 13th to the Chambers. The main features of it are:—That sovereignty emanates from the nation; that the religion of the nation is Roman Catholic, but that toleration will be allowed; that the press shall be free; that the confiscation of property and the death penalty for political offences are abolished; the National Guard is established; the Legislature shall be composed of two Chambers, Sanators are to be elected for life, on property qualifications; one Representative for every fifty thousand citizens; the Cortes shall meet annually, in October, for four months; the Cortes ahalf regulate the strength of the army; give assent to royal marriages, and appoint a regency when occasion requires.

Switzerland.

A conference is about to be opened with a view of adjusting the existing difficulties between Austria and Switzerland.

Denmark.

The bill altering the Constitution has passed the first cacing in the Legislature.

A six fold land tax, payable in twenty-four instal-ments, is to be imposed on Polish proprietors.

THE VERY LATEST. BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 28-11 A. M. There is literally nothing new or important to tele

MONETARY AFFAIRS.
LIVERPOOL MONEY MARKET.

Money is in active demand at 5 per cent minim rate.

Hopes are expressed that as the French loan is all taken in France the large export of gold may partly re-

Baring Brothers circular quotes money in fair demand at unchanged rates. Consols closed at 91% a 91%. New dollars, 5s. 54.5 bar silver, 5s. 135d. doubloos, 7s. 6d. for Spanish. The amount of bullion has decreased £1,125,000.

MERCAN SECURITIES.

Mesers. Bell & Co. (London) report a moderate business during the week, with prices in some cases rather higher. United States 5's, bonds of 182, 98 a 99; 4o. 6's. bonds of 185, bonds, 50 a 82; Massachusetts 5's, bonds, 100 a 101; Virginia 6's, bonds, 53 a 84; Erie 1st mortgage, 100 a 101; Erie 2d do., 84 a 86; Erie 3d do., 75 a 76.

84 a 86; Erie 3d do., 75 a 76.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Brown, Shipley & Co.'s and most other circulars, report that there has again been a good demand for ceiton, with an advance in low and middling qualities of nearly %d., whist fair and upwards maintain fully the rates of last week. The improvement is, perhaps, in consequence of the easterly wind, and the probability of the stock being light for the present. However, the improvement is more decided since the avivees by the America. At the same time holders must the demand freely. Sales for the week, 65,000 bales, including 19. freely. Sales for the week, 56,000 bales, including 10,250 bales on speculation, and 6,300 bales for export. The imports for the week were, 2,000 bales. Fair Orleans at 554d.; middling do., 5 3-16d. Fair Mobiles, at 554d.; middling, 5d. Fair upland, at 554d.; middling, 5.1-16d; ordinary, 454d. a 454d.; inferior, 354d. at 4d. The sales on Friday were 8,000 bales, and prices steady. Stock on hand, 465,000 bales, including 219,000 American. Some quote middling uplands at 5d.

can. Some quote middling uplands at 5d.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The leading circulars report that breadstuffs have resumed their former tone of firmness, but yet without much activity. Wheat has advanced 2d.; flour and Indian corn are 6d. dearer on the previous quotations. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Western canal flour, old, at 42s. a 43s. new is a very inferior quality and difficult to be sold at 40s.; Philadelphia, Baltimore and Ohio at 44s. a 45s. white wheat, 11s. 9d. a 12s. 9d. red wheat, 10s. 6d. a 11s. 9d.; Indian corn, mixed, 43s. a 40s. 6d; yellow, 42s. 6d. a 44s.; white, 44s. 6d. a 45s.

yellow, 43s. 6d. a 44s.; white, 44s. 6d. a 45s.

The Brokers Circular reports ashes unchanged and very doll, both sorts 30s. Linseed Oil—Business moderate, at 35s. 6d. a 37s.; rape quiet and unchanged. Olive oil dull and a shade easier; pains further declined—sold at £41, to arrive Small sales of seal oil at £4s. Rosin in fair demand at £5. Common trepentine in limited request at 8s. Spirits turpentine, no change in lemand and prices unsitered. Dyewoods unchanged, request fair, stock reduced. Rice in limited demand. Ten, fair business, at from full to advanced prices. Sugar holders offer treely, and lower descriptions favor buyers. Molasses easier. Coffee—business moderate; ordinary qualities rather lower. Tobacco—Little being done, but prices well maintained.

Business is not so good. The recent London failures have caused unessiness, and the accounts from India being unfavorable have tended to increase it.

being unfavorable have tended to increase it.

Livenpool. Provision Marker.

Messre. Richardson, Spence & Co. report beef in moderate business, prices awady, and less disposition to press sales. Pork meets ready sale at 48s. to 56s. for prime mess. Bacon—No old in first hands: rew arrives slowly, and the demand is small; Eastern sells at 48s. at 48s. do. Lard has further declined is. on the spot, and the demand slow. So0 toos have been contracted for. Sales of about 50s.abl. Talker unsaleable, at 2s. lower.

Livenpool. Pringer Marker.

lower.

LIVERPOOL PREIGHT MARNET.

There is but little change to notice in the rates freight to United States ports. To New York the to dency still is downward.

dency still is downward.

LONDON MARKETS.

Mesars. Baring Rrothers & Co.'s circular reports no improvement in foreign and colonial produce. The corn market commenced the week dull, but on the 19th a better feeling arose, with an advance of 1s. 2s. on wheat. White wheat. 76s. a 7s. red, 7s. a 7ss. American flour, 44s.. Coffee in good demand and at steady rates. Sugars in moderate demand, rates harely supported. Lard very dull. Iron continued quiet. Les im moderate demand, prices unchanged.

TELEGRAPHIC. London, Friday, Jan. 19, 1865.

Markets suimated. Wheat and flour one and two

shillings dearet.

Shipping Intelligence.

Air from New York Jan 10 Marie Jose, at Oporto, 12th Rose at Marseiller; 13th John Hermos, at Queenstewn; 18th Devenshire, at Deal.

Air from Wilmington Jan 12 Albert, at Marceilles.

Air from Sawannah Jan 19 Sandusky, at Liverpool.

Air from New Orleans Jan 14 Stean Hinks, Gravesend.

Sid for New York Jan 15 Reed, from Antwerp: 18th Jecan Queen, from Portsmouth; 17th Isaac Webb, from Liverpool; 18th Liverpool; 18th Open Jan 18 Heart, from Liverpool; 18th Jena 48 Albert, from 60.

Sid for New Orleans Jan 15 Ellen Maris, and Lizzie Thompson, from Liverpool; 17th Charles Buck, from 40; 18th Tempert, and Goliah, from do.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

News from the Sandwich and Society Islands.

THE DEATH OF KAMEHAMEHA THE THIRD.

MEETING OF THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

Message of the Governor. THE STORM OF THE FIRST OF JANUARY,

The steamship Star of the West, Captain E. W. Turner, arrived last evening from Punto Arenas via Key West, with passengers and \$640,000 in specie on freight.

The Star of the West arrived outward at Punta Arena Sam, Lieut, C. H. Baldwin, Commander, which left San Francisco on the 9th inst , and arrived at San Juan del Sur on the 20th, with 280 passengers and \$800,000 in

The transit of the passengers and specie from ship to

hip was only thirty hours.

The indefatigable agent of the Accessory Transit Company, at Punta Areuss, Joseph N. Scott, Esq., has ready for launching another new river steamer called the Cole rado, of great power and size. Her length is 162 feet, breadth 28 feet, and capable of carrying 1,000 passen gers and their baggage on a draft of only ton inches.

The Star of the West sailed from Punta Arenas on the morning of the 22d, and called at Key West for coals on the evening of the 25th, whence she left for New York on the afternoon of the following day, and reached her

dock early last evening.

The passengers by this line came through from San Francisco in twenty one days and three hours-less by detention of twenty hours at Key West, twenty days and six hours.

THE SIGHT METHOR WILLIAM OR THE OFF WE CARLE	Ludcisco.
No vessels at San Juan del Norte.	
THE SPECIE LIST OF THE STAR OF THE V	
age, Bacon & Co	
dams & Co	. 107,000
Vells, Fargo & Co	. 51,000
rder	12,000
Vm. Seligman & Co	. 30,000
no. Durand & Co	. 10,000
rexel & Co., Philadelphia	25,000
Sewhouse & Spratz, Philadelphia	. 13,000
Total	\$540,000
Our thanks are due to Mr. Purser Lord, Messr	
Our tuaties are due to Mr. l'arret lord, Messi	s. Adams

& Co., Wells. Fargo & Co., and J. W. Sullivan, for late

Since the sailing of the last steamer from San Francisco the earth has been refreshed with copious rains, and throughout the country the miners and agriculturalists

The new year was usbered in, as reported by the last which has been witnessed by few Californians. In San Francisco several houses were unroofed, and three or four entirely demolished. The storm was equally severe at Benicia, Sacramento, and throughout the mining districts. Although the aggregate loss of property is very considerable, in no tostance has any individual suffered to any large amount.

The sixth Legislature of California assembled Sacramento on Tuesday, the 2d inst., and organized on the following day, the Assembly making choice of Mr. Stowe (whig) for Speaker. The Senatorial bail has been put in motion, and gives fair promise of "crushing out" all legitimate subjects of legislation. The 17th was fixed for the election.

The Governor's message had been submitted, and ex-

sibited a flattering state of affairs. Two French frigates arrived at San Francisco on the

7th January.

An advance had taken place in flour, which was elling at \$15 a \$15 50 for Gallego and Haxall.

Interesting news from the Sandwich Islands has been received. Kamehameha III. is dead, and Prince Alexande: Liholino reigns in his stead. He has upon several occasions expressed himself decidedly opposed to the an-nexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States, and negotiations having that object in view are generally regarded as at an end.

From the territory sequired under the Gadsden treaty, reports come in various shapes of the discovery of rich mines of gold and copper. A company of twenty men. from San Francisco, have already commenced the wash log of a copper mine about a hundred miles from the Colorado. Specimens assayed in San Francisco yielded eventy five per cent of pure copper, and a very nice pe centage of gold. Emigration is tending towards whe tive population.

A majority of the prisoners who escaped from the State prison a month ago, had been recaptured. Five of the convicts, however, took advantage of the defective condition of the San Jose jail, where they were temporarily

confined, and made good their escape.

Measures have been taken to provide for the funding of the floating debt of the city of San Francisco, which amounts to about one million of dollars. A petition to the Legislature, asking for an act to legalize the object, has been signed by nearly five thousand citizens. The Pioneers' Ball at San Francisco on the 8th inst.

wound up the holidays. All the fashion and beauty of the city were in attendance, and all went "merry as a marriage beil."

The Emigrant Road movement finds favor with all

classes, and after the Senatorial question is settled the Legislature is expected to take the matter in hand. Meiggs turned up at Tabiti; but we have no other no tice of his movements than that on the 19th of Novem-

ber he was about to sail for Aitutaki The gold dust shipped from San Francisco on the 1st

The gold dust shipped from San Francisco on the 1st inst., was as fallows:—

Page, Bacon & Co. \$576,000 Case, Heiser & Co. \$2,530 Adams & Co. ... 198,000 Other shippers. 11,247 B. Davidson. ... 160,000 J. B. Thomas. 50,003 Bergoppe & Co. ... 100,000 Gilden, DeFreme-Locas, Turner & Co. \$5,000 ry & Co. ... 11,000 Dreze!, Sather & Co. 90,000 John Saulnier. 3,612 Ziel, Bertheau & Co. 14,333 Macondray & Co. ... 28,615 Total ... 31,402,241 Thick hundred brick hundrugs have been exceled in San

Eight hundred brick buildings have been erected in San Francisco up to the present time, of which number Mont-gomery street contains 54; Fansome. 36; Battery, 50; Front, 69: Kearney, 25, California, 47; Dupont, 37; Stockton, 35: Sacramento, 53; Clay, 28; Commercial, 21; Washington, 37; Powell, 22; Jackson, 33; Pacific, 17. Frank Soulé, editor of the California Caronicle, was

Frank Soulé, editor of the California Caronicle, was married on New Year's day, by Bishop Kipp, to Miss Eutler F Soulé; also, on the same day, by the same, Ferdinand C. Ewer, editor of the Pioneer Magazine, to Miss rophis M Congdon.

The Indians of Northera California, embraced within the counties of Nevada, Sierra, Placer, and Yuba, are, in a recent report by one of the agents, estimated to number 3.560 maies and 1,030 females. In 1848, the number is estimated to have been 10,070.

Message of the Governor of California.

The message of the Governor is a lengthy but plain and unpretending document. This does not, in the least degree, detract from its merit. It was evidently prepared with great care, and is an embodiment of very unportant facts concerning State affairs.

From the Message we learn that the State debt, unprovided for, amounts to \$1,28,142 23. This is evidence of a sound condition of the public finances. Since December, 1853, the debt has been reduced \$1,717,363 40, being, as the Message says, \$433,161 24, more than the entire present public indebtedness. At this rate, the State will not over a dollar in Becember, 1856. This statement will be especially cheering to those members of the Legislature who are so anxious by inquiring as to the value of their arrip.

The amount realized from the sairs by the California Board of State Land Commissioners, has been \$45,540, of which the sum of \$471,209, has been paid into the treasury.

540, of which the sum of \$471,209, has been paid into the treasury.

After briefly alluding to the Indian war dabt, and the Custom House blocs, the Governor proceeds to recommend the extension of the city front of San Francisco.

"at the points where all now concede it may easily be done." The merric of this recommendation will, there is no doubt, be discussed by the Legislature. The question of extension has heretofore been the fruitful theme of debats, and there is every probability that any bill, hew carefully sowers it may be framed, will meet with violent opposition. The Governor thinks that the growing commerce of San Francisco requires the extension, and intimates that a sufficient amount of water that might be sold to pay off the balance of State indebted uses. He shows that the entire liquidation of the state.

debt at once, would save to the State, in the shape of interest on bends, the sum of \$1,458,975, and would justify the reduction of taxation of at least thirty cents on each one hundred dollars of assessment. This matter is interesting to tax payers and ments the particular attention of their public servants.

The Governor recommends that an efficient effort should be made to obtain from the general government the entire amount of the civil fund, being the amount expended for government by the people of California between the 15th Hecember, 1840, and the 9th September, 1860. The allowance of this just claim against the general government would throw upwards of a million of dollars into the treasury, and the Governor thinks that the amount may easily be obtained. We fear, however, that his Kitcellency is, in this matter, too confiding, "All the other new States in the confederacy," says of money, "and he sees no good reason why Congress should refuse to hand over a million to California.

The message before us renews the recommendation of last year for specific ameadments to the constitution, which would offect a reduction of \$350,200 in the annual expenditures. The expense consequent upon holding a State Convention (\$350,00,) he considers entirely unseessary.

The message recommends a general curtailment of le-

last vear for specific amendments to the constitution, which would effect a reduction of \$350,200 in the annual expenditures. The expense consequent upon holding a State Convention (\$350,00,) he considers entirely unnecessary.

The message recommends a general curtailment of legislative expenses and says that reform in this matter is called for by "the united voice of the people."

A reform more imperatively demanded by the recople than any other—the reduction of fees in office—is strenuously urges by Governor Righer. "The laws," he says, "absult he so cheaply administered as to insure to every otisena fair hearing in all the judicial tribunals of the country." We see that notice has already been given in the Legislature that bills to effect this reform will be shortly introduced.

In reference to swamp and overflowed lands, the message is somewhat claorate. The sucstance of the matter is, that the Governor recommends the sale of the awamp and overflowed lands to actual settlers, at the rate of one dodar per acre—such lands as a re within one mile of the corporate limits of Sacramento. San Francisco, Stocktin and Maryaville, to be exempted. Had the Governor made the exemption ten mites, the Governor thinks, be needed to the state. The policy of maxing the public lands as source of revenue to the State government, in says, has then opposed by our wisses statesmen, and is coposed to the best interests of the people. The message again urges legislation for he protection of actual settlers, and states that "more perfect security in the homestead is required to insure the complete development of our agricultural resources."

The important subject of common achoed devection is fully and ably discursed.

Of the five hundred thousand acres donated by the act of 1841, 231,680 acres have been sold, at two dollars per acre, leaving the balance of 500,000 acres, and the ixteenth and thirty sith sections to be selected and set apart for the benefit of the State, to be applied in the future to the maintenance of our common a

the United Canality of this property.

The mining agricultural, commercial and manufacturing interests of the country come under notice, and in

The mixing, agricultural, commercial and manufacturing interests of the country come under notice, and interesting statutics are furnished.

"Hegarded as a national undertaking," the Governor is relosed to witness the interest tell in the Pacific Radrod project by the people of California.

Attention is somewhat part cularly called to the importance of having military novias established along the entire overland route to California, and it is recommended that Congress be memorialised relative to the matter.

A complete revision of the laws in relation to corpora tions is recommended, and reference made to the grantle monopoles which have appraignto existence in California. The passage of a legislative enactment prohibiting the making and circulation of paper money is also urgid. Notwite standing the constitutional prohibition, no pennity for its violation is imposed, "and the clause is without the sanction necessary to give it force and effect."

no pensity for its violation is imposed, "and the clause is without the sanction necessary to give it force and effect."

We now come to the subject of Asiatic immigration, to which it is well known his Excellency is strongly opposed. This question undoubtenty is Canfornia's great difficulty. It had, perhaps, been well had no Assatic ever sought a home in this State, but the Chinese are lere. It may be true they are obnexious to many of our citizens, being aliens in blood, genius and religion, and can never assimilate with us. But what is to be done? The political economists tell us that immigration of this or any other aspecies of abor is beneficial to the State. Do our prejudices clash with our interests? The whole subject will, there is no doubt, be ably discussed in the Legislature, and we shall laten with interest to the opinion of the people's representatives. Governor flights seem so think that an immediate stop should be put to the immigration of the Celestials, and he hints that it would be were to impose so heavy a tax on those who have arready arrived, that they would find it more profitable to leave the country than to stay in it.

The seat of government, the Governor says, is at length definitialy settled. The thirteenth section of the act of Congress to provide for the survey of the public lands donates ten entire sections for the errection of the public buildings, the lands to be selected by the Governor. "No good traston" says the message, "can be assigned for longer delaying legislation necessary to secure the exceeding of and buildings.

signed for longer delaying legislation necessary to secure the rection' of said buildings.

Attention is called to the necessity for legislative ac-tion in relation to the State pr son, and hopes are enter-tained that prompt measures will be taken to remedy the defects in its management.

Various other matters of less importance are attended to in the document before us, relative to the State Ma-rins Hospital, the census, Carson valley, concealed wea-pors, and so on, reference to which is unnecessary here.

rine Hospital, the census, Carson vailey, concealed weappors, and so on, reterence to which is unnecessary here.

Sews from the Mines.

[From the San Francisco papers to Jan. 9.]
The papers from the intenor continue to furnish accounts of the great amount of rais and anow that has fallen in the mountains. The rivers and creeks are greatly swelled, in some instances interrupting the travel. The most sanguine hopes are entertained by the miners that they are now to reap the reward of their patent waiting, as very large quantities of dirt has been thrown up, and thousands having been looking forward to this dispensation. It is sincerely to be hoped that their expectations may be realized, as upon their success depends not only the prosperity of our city and State, but of a large porton of the Confederacy. Let ercasers say what they will, there is plenty of gold left in the mountains, and a good season will bring out a goodly slace of it, and thereby gladden many hearts and shorts n mary faces.

Now that the miners are supplied with water from the recent rains, large lumps and big strikes are becoming almost too common in this county, says the Sharts Courier, to warrant chronicling. On Friday we were shown by Mr. Tracey, of Adams & Co. 's Express, a very beautiful specimen, weighing twenty-toree ounces, pure gold. It was taken from the claim of Hoge & Co., on the east form of Cher Creex.

The Scorno Democrat of the 6th inst. says the prayers of the unners have been heard. Rain has come in abundance, and the miner's heart is glad. There have been rain and snow alternately for nearly a week, and the gulches and creeks are flowing with water. Business will now revive, and the faces of business men once more beam with smiles.

From the San Francisco Journal, Jan. 2.1

will now revive, and the faces of business men once more beam with smiles.

The Storm of the First.

(From the San Francisco Journal, Jan. 2]

1856 came in with a most perfect rush. Shortly after the clock had proclaimed his advent, and ween he had had just time to breath and look about him, he commenced such a squall and uprear as proved most conclusively the strength of his constitution. Hail, rain and wind were precipitated on our astonisched city to an extent perfectly bewildering. Wos to the late revellers cought out of dorn about two o'clock on New Year's morning. Many a melancholy crowd suddenly "accumulated" under an awning for shelter, was astonished but not delighted, at that remarkable hour, by the sudden departure of their temporary screen. Then as the hats of the unfortunates like a flock of frightened pigeons, rose whirling into the air, desprate was the rush they made for the next open saloon. A friend of ours, who didn't come home till morning on account of being "corralled" by the elements in a large theer cellar, describes the scene as confusion worse confounded. Signs, shingles and awnings held a perfect witch dance in the sir, and falling chimneys offered everywhere a sunply of bricks for the gentiensen already greatly overburdened. The disasters, in the language of the Cheap Johns are "entirely too numerous to mention," especially as none that we have heard of resulted in loss of life or limb. The worst that happened was an occasional case of "exposure," such as where the roof of the house went of bodily, discovering to the eyes of the inclement say, a new that happened was an occasional case of "exposure," such as where the roof of the house went of bodily, discovering to the eyes of the inclement say, a new, that happened was an occasional case of "exposure," such as where the roof of the house went of bodily, discovering to the eyes of the inclement say, a new, that happened was an occasional case of "exposure," such as where the roof of the house went of bodily, discovering to the eyes

New Year's Day passed off as happily as heart could desire.

OFFICE OF ADAMS & Co.

HERRICIA, Jan. 1, 1856.;

The gale last right was one of the most severe I have ever known here. The iron warehouse belonging to Mayor McKay was blown down and entirely destroyed; the Methodist Episcopal church just built, was also blown down several dwellings near the church were materially injured. The soips at the Facilic Mail Hetemating Company's docks were in danger, but so fer as 1 can learn, did not surtain any damage. Sundry sheds and small buildings were also injured. The platform in front of the Dawyer House was carried away.

Attempted Revolution in Lower California.

Attempted Revolution in Lower California.

The Southern Californian of Jan. 4, says.—

A few days since, Chabes, in company with some twenty men, made his appearance in San Diego, and from the previous knowledge of his intentions and the enspicious movements of the party, no doubt existed but their object was a foray on Lower California, and consequently a day or two afterwards an arrest was made of a porting of them, who were fitting out with flour, &c. Among them was the notorious "Jimmy from Town." The names of the others arrested were John Hundman, John Murdock, John O'Grady Thomas Cartz, Isham Hillerey, Jeff. Whitting and Autoino Chabez: the takince had left and could not be found. The famous Jack Powers was also there, but decided that it would not pay, and although a warrant was issued for him, it was not deemed necessary to arrest him, and he went up to Santa Barbara on the steamer Gollah. Those arrested were detained until the next day, when nothing in the shape of legal proof appearing against them, they were discharged with the exception of "Jimmy-from Town," who was sent to San Francisco.

Melendres, the Commandante of Lower California, was can the frontier with a force, it is said sufficient to have defeated the expedition, had it gone on. While the party were under arrest. Melendres sent up word that he had in his possession the notorious Jose Alvitre and Martin the Sonorian, who were of the party that murdered Ellington and the Chileao; Antonio Villa an escaped convict; as also two others, the names of whom we are not informed, who had passed through San Diego a few days previous with some litteen horses, and that he would exchange them for Chabez.

Of course the authorities could not enter into any arrangements of this nature, and sent a deputation down to Mila ndrez with word to that effect, but requesting a delivery of the men, which the declined doing, stating however, that their horses and other property brought with them, should be delivered over, and they them acles sent down into the inte

selves sent down into the interior, where they would have no opportunity of troubling us again.

Interesting from the Gilla.

From the Los Angeles Star we learn that Captain R. Sackett arrived at that place on Wednesday last, after three months absence on a prespecting tour on the Gila. He brings with him some beautiful specimens of copper cre, upon which appear, in no small quantities, pure virgin gold, and a great deal of gold fused with copper. The red specimens are composed of the red exide of copper, which upon assay gives seventy five per cent of pure copper, and for every one hundred pounds of ore one counce and a half of pure gold. There is also a small figgredient of silver, the smalt propertion of which has not been ascertained. Captain Sackett procured these specimens at a point about forty miles distant from the Gila river, and about eighty miles from Fort Yums, on the Colorado. He left there a week ago last Tuesday, coming in by the way of Vallecita, Agua Caliente and Femceums. Frevious to his departure they had never seen any Indians white there. He left about twenty men at the mine, who are now employed in building houses, etc. preparatory to commencing work in earnest. In the immediate vicinity of the mines, there is but little grass and water—county however, for domestic purposes. Their locality is unquestionably upon American sell, being at least thirty miles inside of the boundary fixed by our late purchase of a part of the State of Stonora, and in the immediate vicinity of that rich meneral country, concerning which much has been said, but little known. It is estimated by Captain Sackett, whose knowledge of that country and its resources makes his statements perfectly reliable that copper can be taken from these mines, smelled and delivered in New York at an expense of the cents per pound, and this, too, with a moderate investment of capital.

Marriages and Deaths.

Marriages and Deaths.

BIRTH.

In Mokelumne Hill, January 2, the lady of Dr. Holbrook, of twin daughters.

In San Francisco, Jan. 6, at the house of Mr. C. F. Van Autwerp, by Rev. I. Dwight Hunt, Mr. Win. Slevens, of Auburn, Placer county, to Miss Isabella Sinciair, late of Edinburg, Scotland.

At Paris, November 16, at the residence of his Excellency the Minister Plenipotentiary, by the Rev. Win. Chancier, Mr. Bichard Ross, of Sun Francisco, formerly of Indiana, ito Miss Ellin Sullivan, of Saratoga county, New York.

At Davis Ferry, on the Tuolumne river, on Thursday, Dec. 18, Mr. Robert McGarvey, to Miss Charlotte Davis, all of Stanishaus county.

On New York hay, in San Joaquin county, Mr. Henry Langworthy, to Miss Eliza Jane Hewitt.

In Honolulu, Dec. 13, by the Rev. T. E. Taylor, Mr. Daniel Hanley, to Miss Kelinja a native.

In Calaveras county, Jan. 1, Januar Finigan, Esq., to Miss Julia Horten.

In Calaveras county, Jan. 1, Frederick Panning to Miss Carolits Tuchsherer.

In Shasta Valley, Siskivon county, Dec. 26, Januar R. Treppord, to Miss Eliza M. Miller.

In Couns county, Jan. 2, by Judge N. Hall, John McNully, Mrs. Jane Machlay.

In Shasta county, on br Creek, Jan 2, William Reg. In, to Miss Sarah Weile.

DEED.

In San Francisco, Jan 6, Eliza Newtows White, aged 5.

In San Francisco, Jan 6. Elian Newtonia White, aged 5 years and 5 conths.
In Placevelle, Jan. 1, P. 6 Littlefield, aged 25 years, formely of Monroe county, Michigan.
In Novelumne Hill, Jan. 2, S. P. Ball, aged about 40 years, On Rich Gulch, December 24, Mrs. J. W. Houston, aged 31 years, formerly of Keokuk, Iowa.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET, Monday, Jan. 8, 195. —There has been a very light trade done to-day, which is readily accounted for by its being Monday, as well as steamer day. Rain commencet failing early is the affernoon, which had the effect of nearly suspending operations. FLOUR.—The business done has been intirely by Jobbers, whose sales have been very small. Sales of 100 bble Gallego at \$15, 60 do. Gallego and Hazall, at \$15 a \$15, 50; 200 qc. ass. Colli, reposted at \$12, 200 do. Magnoila Mills, at \$12, 250 do. Ashley's self-raising at \$13, 50; 50 cs. Suffolk Shile at \$15, 200 qc. sks. Santa Giars, at \$12.

at \$12.
WHEAT -Sales of 210,000 lbs. fair quality, at Sc.: 500 ake, inferior, at 2 kgc. 60 do, ordicary prime at 2 kgc a 3 kgc. Sale on Saturday, not reported, of 6,000 sas, various grades, inferior to choice, at 5c, taken for miling. Harman,—Sales of 250 sacks respected at 2c, per b. Carleman, jobbed, at 3 kgc. per 15. Porarrows.—Jobbing asies of about 800 sacks at 1 kgc. 150 do. California, jobbed, at 3 kgc. per 15. Porarrows.—Jobbing asies of about 800 sacks at 1 kgc. 500 do sold to arrive, at the same rate. Sugan.—Sales of 50,000 lbs. China No. 1, on private terms.

terms.

Tra.—Sale of 100 cases gunpowder and imperial, I ib. cannisters, on private terms.

Soar—Sale of 200 toxes chemical offive, at about II see, per ib.

SNED.—Sale to arrive, of 900 five and eight gaffon kegs, New York, on private terms.

Sacramanto, Jan. 6.—Trade has been light to-day as usual, and prices generally steady. The only movement of note has been in flour, which we quote—Haxali and Gallege, \$10 a \$16 50. Bay State, in sacks, 615c., Lombard, 615c., other domestic brands at \$15c a \$65c.

News from the Society Islands.

THE ARRIVAL OF RENRY MEIGGS, THE GELERRATED FINANCIES OF SAN PRANCISCO AT TABLEL FINANCIER OF SAN FRANCISCO AT TARIFL.

The French corvette La Moselle, Commodore Page
orty-eighty days from Tahiti, arrived at San Francisco on the 7th inst. We have later intelligence from that

We learn by this arrival that the bark America. Capt Seaman, from Fan Francisco, having on board the great defaulter, Henry Meiggs, his brother and family, arrived at Tabiti and sailed November 21st-destination un-

There were several French men of war in port. Several other vessels were also in port, but their names are not recollected. Commodore Page, of the La Moselle, the former Gover

nor of Tabiti and the French ports in the Pacific, was

Commodore Page, of the La Mossele. The former occurrence of Tabiti and the French ports in the Pacific, was relieved by Monaison De Bourgh, Post Captain in the Imperial Navy, who is the newly appointed Governor of the French possessions in the Pacific Ocean.

Another account says.—

The America, Captain Coursins, in which Henry Meiggs made his secape from here, arrived a Tabiti on the sub-of November. Her arrival is amounced as follows.—

Nov. 9.—American bark America, Captain Gousins, 21 of tone; 35 days from California, in ballast, a crew of cleven men and five passengers.

On the 19th of November the America was reported till in port, and about railing for Alistabil.

The Messager gives a lengthy account of a disturbance at Raistee, an usland adjacent to Tabiti. One of the chiefs had evolted against the King of the island, and a battle ensured, which lasted five hours. Four of the King's people were tilled; eight of the rebels were hilled, and the survivors took to flight and escaped to the schooner Josephine. The captain of the Josephine, acting under the advice of the littleh consul, refused to give up the refugers to the King unless his promise was given to spare their lives.

The Messager, as a poof of the rapid progress of the island, states that the dotless upon liquours for ten months of 1854 have amounted to 70,000 france, whereas in 1652 and 18ed the total amount of duties was only 47,000 france.

The following French vessels of war were at Tabiti.

1852 and 1865 the total amount of duties was only 47,000 france.

The following French vessels of war were at Tabiti
when the Mossile sailed—Steamer Duroc, the correctes
Sarcelle and Aventure, and the brigs Papeets, Hydrographe, Kamehameha and Nouhina.

LATE PROS. JERRHIE-LOSS OF AMERICAN VENEZA.-The chooner J. H. Bosone, Captain Perkins, arrived justerday from Jeremie, with dates to the 14th inst. There had been a succession of heavy northers at Jeremis. The trig Waccamaw and schooler Costello had been lost there. Particulars in another column. Owing to the heavy weather the drudgers had not been able to leave port, and cargo of any description was not to be ob-

Naval Intelligence. Kay Water, Jan. 26.-The Princeton, Captain Ragle, is

detained here by an actident to her machinery. She cannot get away for three works. Cannot learn the nature of the accident; supposed to be a leak in the pietus pot.

NEWS FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Death of King Kamehameha III. Accession of Prince Alexander Liboliho. The Russia

Prisoners.
Her B. M. frigate Pique arrived at San Francisco, Jan S, from Honolulu, which port she left on the 17th Dec.
The only information of importance which she brings is
the announcement of the death of King Kamehameha
III. and of the accession of Kamehameha IV. to the

throne.

The Polynesian of the 16th December, says:—After a erious illness of five or six days, His Majesty Kamelia meba III., expired at his palace on Friday, Dec. 15, at nine months old.

hoisting the royal and national standards at half must and by the firing of minute gans, corresponding with the age of his late Majesty, from Punch Bowl Battery.

As soon as the news spread the flags on shore and affoat were all set at half mast, and places of husiness were closed. Large numbers of people assembled near the palace, and testified their grief by loud and heartfelt wailing. At half past twelve o'clock, his Excellency the Gover of Onlin, escorted by a company of Guards, caused the official proclamation given below to be read in Hastreets of Honolulu. The proclamation of his Majerty Kamehameha IV, was received with shouts from th people and evident satisfaction, whereever it was made

tween 1 and 2 o'clock, and the Trincomales was firing in like manner when the Polymerian went to press. The time for the obsequies of his Majesty has not yes een fixed upon.

The time for the obsequies of his Majesty has not yet been fixed upon.

PROCLAMATION OF THE NEW 2019.

Whereas, it has pleased Aimighty God to remove from this world our beloved Sovereign, his late Majesty. Ramehamela III. and whereas, by the will of his late Majesty, and by the appointment and proclamation of his Majesty, and of the House of Nobles. his royal Highrest Prince Liboliho, was declared to be his Majesty's successor. Therefore, public proclamation is hereby made, that Prince Alexander Liboliho is Ring of the Hawaitan Islands, under the title of Kamuhamela IV. God preserve the King.

KEONI ANA, Kunisa Nu.

The Polymerian says, that the Buesian prisoners see beard the Amph trite, who were captured with the Sitas, will be landed at Tahitil, on the arrival of the Amphirite at that Island. The Polymerian adds—

"Among the prisoners taken on board the schooner was a lad of cleve a years, a cadet, who remains here to charge of her Britannia Majesty's 20-mid General. He is to be sent back, fice, by some vessel in the Spring, and will have a good account to give of his treatment on the British vessels. Indeed, in respect to good usage, all the prisoners are as well off on board the British vessels at for board one of their own nation."

The Polymerian says—it haven been reported that the inhabitants of this island were in destitute circumstances, donations of cash, clothing, books, &c. have been made up in Honolule for their relief, and will be forwarded to-day by the Amphirite. An amateur company from the Amphirite gave a performance on Wednesday evening at the Varieties for their beanth, which produced as we learn, about \$600.

The arrival from San Francisco of the schooner Bestime for congratishing among nearly the entire American population. The news was communicated with lighting randity, papers containing the intelligence which is the reported investment of Schatopole was in every quarter the taple of the day. The effect of the news was explainly visible that a stranger would have been coabled at a gla

grand clinner in calebration of the fail of Schautopol, at one of the hotels.

The politicious are very busy propering for the election of representatives to the Lower House, which is the hotels on the first of January enouing in the city, the anti-annexationists are combining for a strong effort to secure the election of their candidates.

The language used by some correspondents writing to the San Francisco papers from this place in regard to the King and his people, is, to say the least, indiscrete tribing as they may seem, these letters have a bad of feet here, and language coming from an individual is magnified into the sentiments of our people. If the autures of these communications are friendly to annex ton they could make better subserve the interests of their country by speaking of the King or chiefs in respectful terms, instead of needinesty parading before the world the runners that are so frequently obtained in the streets of Honeloin, but which have no real foundation in truth. The steamers of the Hawaiian Steam Navigation Com-

(From the San Francisco Transwipt, Jan. 2.)
The news from the Sandwich Islands brought by the Stritch frigate Fluxe, is of the etmost importance. Although there is nothing hearing directly upon the solution of annexation, the death of the King may be loosed upon as suspending. If not assolutely serminating, all hope of annexation. The successor to the crown-Prime Labelho--it is well known has never favored the project and to lie refusal the delay in the croma-Brime Labelho--it is well known has never favored the project and to lie refusal the delay in the consummation has been mainly, if not entirely, owing His signature to the treaty was alone wanting, and it has been withheld as it aligned for the season that at an early day be expected to succeed to the throne Young and ambitious, he looked with a winful eye to the enjoyment of royal honors: and since they have fallen to his lot, it is not to be presumed that he will be prepared, at least for a while to resign them. Besides this, the new King has always been looked upon as, to come extent, under dittals influence and this will he doubtless used to prevent the fulfilment of the proposed them. As a significant fact, we notice that the government organ, the Folynesian, takes occasion to speak in a much kinder tone of the English and French than it has recently included in. Taking all these circumstances together, we have no reason to believe that peaceable agreeable appreciation will be accomplished in any brief period.

Musical matters in New York just now are in a state frest. With the exception of two excellent and sucpereful concerts by Paul Julien, we have had nothing new slace the winding up of Grisl and Mario at the Opera House; but there is a great deal promised to us The apper ten opera house is to be opened on Native American principles, and we are told that the opera of "Rigoletto" is to be performed on the first night. This information is given before it is made certain that any company has been engaged to perform that opera, or that the music of it has been received on this side of the

on well, both at home and abread, and there is every prospect of a successful season. Letters have been re-ceived autonomoing the engagement of a full and effective

The arrangements for the opera at Niblo's are point

company.

Neveral distinguished vocalists are now in Among their number we notice figured Vietti and Land Pignora Pico Vietti and Mme. Virginia Willorini.

TERRIBLE BAILBOAD COLLISION IN A SHOW From—A MAN'S HEAD CUT ON BY THE LOCALOTTE.—A serious collision between the freight train and the night express train from Hornstleville, took place on Saturday morning between Attlea and Limite, on the New York city road. The single of the freight train had been stopped in consequence of the fire pas Siring with snow and exhausting the eteam. The train standing on a partial curve, and the wind and exow blowing a gale, if was not discovered by the express train until nearly open it. The engineer flew a terrific blast from his whistle, but the alarm was of so avail they ran into the freight train, breaking up its passenger care, killing a man by the name of Guigley, and breaking the arm of another man. No other majory. When the whistle was commed, Quigley ran to the door, and was in the act of locking out upon the coming train, when the incomotive casping thim as it sweep forward, cutting his head off, and casting it some distance on to the side of the track. He was in the supply of the road as trackman. The broken car was removed from the track the boiler supplied with water, and belly trains were soon underway. The conductor of the freight train lad sent back his flagmen, but the air being so full of coow they were not seen.—

Buffale Republishers. Jan. 29.

Buginto Republican. Jan. 39.

THE ASSCONDENC CARRIER OF THE BANK AT Internations—Frank May, the absonding cashier of the frances and Meetanics Bank of Indianapolis, writee from Creatines, Ohio, to Oil May, his uncle, and the owner of the Bank, that he cold not contemplate leaving two hours before he departed, and has not the next to return. As there is no law in Indiana for such cases, we suppose that Mr. May will get off acut free Oil. May says, however, that the amount taken certainly exceeds seven thousand doclars, and that the two hears part of the story is false, as Frana gave order to hear part of the story is false, as Frana gave order to hear present to have arranged matters for this yout ourself and more retainly before to he reased earlier than means, and more retaining the control of the story is false, as Frana gave order to hear arranged matters for this yout some days beforehand.